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Agriculture.

From the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository and Journal.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

On Experiments, Discoveries, and Inventions, Trees, Live Hedges, &c.

Concluded from page 401.

The next application which has been made for a premium, is for an effectual and satisfactory mode of extirpating the worm which attacks the locust tree. The only applicant for this premium is William Bacon, Esq. of Richmond, Berkshire county. The experiments of Mr Bacon are exceedingly interesting, and we hope that others, influenced by his example, will pursue the same course. There can be no doubt that the cautious stoppage of all the apertures, by which the locust borer either enters or makes his exit, would materially lessen its depredations; but our objections to granting a premium to this discovery are, first, that he had disclosed his discovery (if it be one) to the public in the New England Farmer, volume ix. No. 3; and it was not the purpose of the Society to grant premiums to persons, who, from enlightened and liberal views, had already disclosed their discoveries.

Secondly, they can perceive little distinction between Mr Bacon's experiments and those of Gereral Dearborn, long since given to the public on the same subject.

Lastly, extensive experiments by some members of the committee have satisfied them, that no local application to the *root*, or the stems, or lower branches, can be, in any important degree, a protection against the borer of the locust tree, which chooses in preference the young branches of the present year's growth.

The committee feel the great importance of procuring a remedy for this deplorable evil, which deprives the State of the most valuable of its forest trees, so important in naval architecture.—Scarce any sum would be too great an expenditure, which would banish this destructive insect; as our climate is as favorable to the culture of the locust tree, as that of the Middle and Southern States. But a knowledge of the ravages of the insect, brings them to the conclusion, that the remedy proposed by Mr Bacon is not so *effectual* or *satisfactory*, as to justify them in awarding to him the Society's premium, though he merits their thanks for his experiments, and the laudable spirit which gave rise to them.

The only regular, and certainly the most meritorious application for premium, "on the best managed apple orchard," was Capt. John Mackay's, whose mode of treatment is set forth in the subjoined communication.

His orchard, in Weston, was visited and carefully inspected. It is on a side hill, with a gradual descent inclining to the north.

The soil is a heavy dark loam, originally very rocky. The trees, about one hundred and forty in number, cover about three acres of ground; their distance from each other is two rods. The trees, it appears, were set out partly in the spring of 1823 and partly in the spring of 1824. The ground, having been previously ploughed, was kept up till 1827. Since then, they have been hoed round twice a year. Their appearance was certainly very thrifty, with a smooth bark, and every indication of careful attention. Their measurement was generally from twelve to fourteen inches.

In noticing Mr Mackay's method, it cannot be doubted, that a slight movement of the surface, oftener than he practised, would be expedient, even four or five times a year, as having a tendency to discourage weeds and the encroachment of the grass sward, as well as to facilitate the passage of the dews and showers to the roots; whilst the aggregate labor would be little increased thereby.

That this should not have forced itself into observation, can only be accounted for, by the fact, that in the use of ashes, the invariable production of weeds, consequent on the application of barn manure, was avoided. It may be doubted, also, whether the stimulating principle in the wood ashes, to the extent of one peck to a tree, every other year, was the best course of procedure.—The process of vegetation is gradual, but constant and never ceasing. The means of fertile growth, therefore, should be in reference to this order of nature. An annual dressing seems most fitly to conduce to the mixture and enrichment of soil, the process of fermentation, and the best supply for vegetable growth. It would therefore follow, that a supply of a less quantity, annually afforded, would be better and safer, as the danger of sudden excess, often injurious, would be avoided. To what extent ashes or other stimulating principles may be applied, can only be determined by careful experiment; that the former has been recommended and used to advantage of late, by many cultivators, is well known. Many too suppose, that the volatility and pungency of their salts are offensive and discouraging to the approach of the borer, and all insects, vermin, &c.

The general result, from personal examination made by the committees on premiums for the best managed apple orchards in this vicinity, for several years past, have most satisfactorily evinced, how invariably, in eight or ten years, an orchard may, with proper attention, be brought forward from the seed into good bearing. The practices in which these skilful cultivators appear to concur, may be briefly stated. First, to be careful not to set the tree beneath the upper stratum of earth or black soil. To go deeper is to insure the canker and a diseased condition. In a light soil, a burrow or two of stones beneath the upper stratum, prevents the passage of the roots into a poorer soil, whilst it supplies moisture when most needed; and artificially, in a part at least, affords that advantage for which a rocky soil is invariably distinguished. Secondly, to have the land previously ploughed and kept up for two or three years, taking care not to disturb the roots. After this, the land may be laid down to grass, and the surface near the trees occasionally slightly stirred, to prevent weeds and give a more ready passage of air and water about the root. Thirdly, about eight shovels of compost manure or five or six quarts of ashes, may be put to advantage at the root, and spread about in the spring.

To keep an orchard in a good bearing state, when it is deemed inexpedient to plough, from a fear of injury to the roots, the land should be kept in good condition from frequent top dressing.

As to the applications to the body of the tree for a defence against vermin, &c, the subject is in a course of experiment.

The rubbing with a coarse cloth with soap and sand, and a wash with waste soap suds, appears both beneficial and economical.

A wash, also, has been in use by many, and it is highly recommended by the Messrs Winship, "as preventing the destructive effects of the borer, killing the moss, and destroying other insects which injure the health of the tree, and giving vigor thereto. We recommend," say they, "one pound of potash to three quarts of water, to be laid on with a brush."*

A coat of lime and cow-manure was used by Mr Mackay, mixed with clay, one third each, brought to the consistency of a suitable wash to be applied with a brush. This is in frequent practice and has been thought well of, as discouraging to insects. It may be a proper consideration, whether in the use of materials on the bodies of trees, in washes, there has not been some excess? Can the color of the bark be so unnaturally changed to a yellow hue, without injury? Or is the effect so superficial as not to deserve regard?

Although the committee do not feel authorized upon the principles which guide the Society, to recommend that a premium be awarded for this brief communication, they yet, for the presentation of this important subject to notice, with the degree of care and skill evidenced by the thriving condition of his orchard, recommend that a gratuity be paid to Captain John Mackay, of twenty dollars.

In the visits made to several successful and highly skilful cultivators of the apple orchard,† it was lamentable to observe, that in most situations the borer had made his deadly visits. As a preventive, lime at the root has been recommended.

But the insect goes higher up. Some of our trustees have cased about the stem some way up, with lime mortar; but here the same objection applies, and nothing short of a complete envelopment of the trunk would seem to be wholly effectual.

In closing their report, the committee are aware of the motives which induced the society to lessen the frequency of Cattle Shows, with a view of applying the funds to certain objects in agriculture, which recent discoveries in science and arts have made interesting.

It is with regret, therefore, that they are obliged to state, that notwithstanding the offer of the whole income of the funds of the Society, as well as what arises from the liberality of the State, they are not able to present to the public more multiplied experiments, on the various subjects submitted to them.

The ploughing in of green crops is important,

*See Mr Wheeler's communication in the New England Farmer, vol. iv. page 348; also, Messrs Winship's, vol. viii. page 234.

†The orchards of C. Davis, Esq. Roxbury; A. Baldwin, Esq. Milton; Col. Phinney, Lexington; Mr Harding, Waltham, and Mr Crosby, of ——, all of which indicated most skilful management.

and occupies much attention abroad. The subject of live hedges must in many parts of the country become prospectively important. So also the ingenuity of our manufacturers might present many improved implements of agriculture. To all of which subjects attention was invited, and liberal premiums offered.

The novelty of the mode may perhaps in some degree account for this, and the committee can only hope that our intelligent husbandmen may more readily show forth their good practices, for which it is well known many of them are so distinguished. By order of the committee.

JOHN WELLES, *Chairman.*

Boston, Jan. 14, 1832.

ITEMS IN RURAL ECONOMY,

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED. BY THE EDITOR.

Salt in Agriculture. — A writer for the Gardener's Magazine, with the signature "Agronome," in treating of salt as a manure, &c, says in substance, that its use may be comprehended under two general heads, viz. *destroying weeds* and *worms.* I find I can keep a large coach yard perfectly free from moss and weeds, for less than a shilling a year. This to gardeners must be very acceptable. When families go from home, the weeding of pavements is often a tedious job. I can also keep my gravel walks clear of moss and weeds at a tenth of the expense of breaking-up, raking, rolling, &c. Care should be taken in salting the walks, not to let any drop on the box-edges, as it kills that also and makes it very unsightly; it has also been found to discolor some of the skirts of ladies' dresses. I found it very effectual in destroying worms, &c, in the tan-pits, but the cure proved a great deal worse than the disease, as it chilled the whole surface of the tan for a good way down. Nothing checks fermentation so much as salt; it is the chief antidote to putrefaction, and yet it acts on certain bodies in a wonderful manner. It commenced operations against the curb-stones of the tan-pit at this place, and would soon have reduced them to a heap of sand, if I had not scraped them well and painted them also. And here, I believe, I have let out the secret why salt has been supposed to be a sort of manure, as it not only kills worms and weeds, but even acts upon certain earths and stones, in a similar manner that severe frosts do.

Equivocal Production of Plants. — It is undoubtedly a very remarkable phenomenon, that the earth when dug to the depth of eight or ten feet, or more, produces many sorts of plants, provided it is advantageously exposed to the sun; but what is more extraordinary, is that this new vegetation frequently affords plants of kinds which have never been remarked in the country. It is natural to ask, whence came these plants? Can it be admitted that the seeds of those new plants were contained in the several kinds of earth? But could all these seeds, which had been perhaps above 3000 years under ground, without having ever been exposed to the action of the sun, have preserved the power of germinating? If we strew ashes on high and arid heaths, we shall see, some time afterwards, clover and vetches growing there, though these two plants had never before been seen on those places. Shall we believe that the seeds of the clover and the vetches were previously in the ground, and only waited for a stimulus to germinate? But how did the seeds come there? We know that high and arid heaths never produce clover; it cannot therefore be considered as proceeding from a plant which formerly grew there. But even did we admit the possibility that these kinds of earth may contain clover seed, this opinion cannot be maintained in some parts of East Friesland, where wild clover is made to grow by strewing pearl ashes on peat marshes.—*Bull. Univ.*

Cheap and efficacious Manure. — Raise a platform of earth on the head land of a field, eight feet wide, one foot high, and of any length according to the quantity wanted. On this first stratum of earth, lay a thin stratum of lime, fresh from the kiln; dissolve or slack this with salt brine from the rose of a watering-pot; add immediately another layer of earth, then lime and brine as before, carrying it to any convenient height. In a week it should be turned over, carefully broken and mixed, so that the whole mass may be thoroughly incorporated. This compost has been used in Ireland, has doubled the crops of potatoes and cabbages, and is said to be superior to stable dung. —*James Reed, in Gard. Mag.*

Caterpillars. — An edict is published annually by the government of the Netherlands, ordering all the proprietors of lands, and farmers, to clear off caterpillars from the trees twice a year, viz. before the 25th of March and the 25th of April, under pain of the infliction of a certain penalty, determined by law. Would not a law to that effect in this country be of service?

Pearl Barley as a substitute for Rice. — This substance is much used and highly recommended in England and Scotland. The conductor of the Gardener's Magazine, some time since, observed, that a grocer in London, (Robinson,) has obtained a patent for preparing barley in the same manner as ground rice.

Method of destroying Moles in meadows or gardens. — Collect earth-worms, kill them, and mix them up with the powder of *nux vomica.* After the mixture has remained in a heap twentyfour hours, take the worms and place one or two here and there in the routes and holes of the moles. The desired effect is said to be a certain result.

From the Genesee Farmer.

STRAW.

Since the introduction of threshing machines into this part of the country, it is a very common thing to see large heaps of straw around the barns where they have been in operation. Many farmers are at a loss what to do with it, or how to manage it to the best advantage; while others are so indifferent to these things, that to get it out of the way with the least trouble, is their only care.

It is an object of the highest importance to every judicious farmer, to understand the right application of manures. Plants need food as well as animals; and he who neglects to feed the former, might with as much propriety neglect the latter; for without the former, the latter could not exist. The existence of man and all the inferior animals, depend upon the annual quantity of plants which the earth brings forth for our use. But by a careless mode of culture and a neglect to supply the proper nourishment, the best soils will soon begin to degenerate, and at last refuse to pay the husbandman for his toil.

Dry straw is considered by some to be worth but little for manure; and it is worth nothing, indeed, so long as it remains in this state. Others are prevented from applying it on account of its comparative bulk, and the consequence is, it is suffered to remain in the barn-yard, exposed to sun and rain, until is is reduced by fermentation to a black mass of carbonaceous matter.

By this means much of the manure is lost by evaporation, and the noxious gases constantly emanating from such a body, render the atmosphere very impure, and are oftentimes the cause of much sickness and disease; the neglect of man, thus suffering those gases to poison the air which he breathes; which if properly applied, would be converted by the order of nature into the most healthful nutriment.

The true economical method of making the most of manures, is to bury the whole under the soil before fermentation commences; in this manner the whole is saved. When decomposition takes place, the gases, as fast as liberated, are taken up by the roots of the growing plants, entering into new combinations and forming new plants, flourish for a period, and then wither and decay like the former. But to return to my subject — the best method of applying straw as a manure, is to spread it over the ground intended for corn, so as to completely cover it. When the ground is ploughed, a man should follow the plough with a rake, raking the straw into the furrows for a space just wide enough for the next furrow.

It is necessary that the ground should be ploughed deep, and the straw raked in and trod down completely; the raker walking in the furrow to tread the straw down, so that it may be all covered by the plough. The ground should not be ploughed again, as it would plough up the straw. If it is well covered, but little of it will be disturbed when working among the corn. The effects of the manure will be the greatest at the latter end of the season, when it is most needed. At the time of the filling out of the ears, the action of the manure in this way is peculiarly adapted to the purpose, as it then exerts its greatest influence, and causes the cob to be covered with kernels of good size to the very end.

The effects of manures applied in this manner last longer, although their immediate influence is not quite so energetic.

"It appears from the experiments of Hassenpatz," says Dr Thompson, "that substances employed as manures, produce effects in times proportioned to their degree of putrefaction; those substances which are most putrid, producing the most speedy effects, and of course sooner losing their efficacy. Having manured two pieces of the same kind of soil, the one with a mixture of dung and straw, highly putrefied, the other with the same mixture newly made and the straw almost fresh, he observed, that during the first year, the plants which grew on the land manured with putrefied dung, produced a much better crop than the other; but the second year, (no new dung being added,) the ground which had been manured with the unputrefied dung, produced the best crop. The same thing took place the third year, after which both seemed to be equally exhausted."

The Vine. — A writer on the cultivation of the vine in Sidney, states, that the blight after the fruit is set, may be prevented by ringing the old wood which sustains the young branch.

SWINE.

The following was added to the American edition of Moubray on Poultry, &c, just published by Lilly & Wait, and Carter & Hendee; and was written and prepared for that work by the editor of the New England Farmer.

The Hon. Oliver Fiske, of Worcester, has rendered great service to the community by introducing to the notice of farmers in this county, a variety of this animal, called the Bedford breed.

The following is an extract from a letter to Mr Fiske, written by his Excellency Levi Lincoln, Governor of Massachusetts, and President of the Worcester Agricultural Society; originally published in the New England Farmer, vol. iii. p. 222.

"I have great pleasure in voluntarily offering myself, as your compurgator in the representations with which you have recently favored the public, of the Bedford breed of swine. The care and perseverance which have marked your attention to the prospects and value of these animals, and the success which has followed your exertions to introduce them to the favor of *practical* farmers, require, at least, an acknowledgment of obligation from all those who have been particularly benefited by your liberality, and from no one more than from myself. This breed of swine has taken the place of a long legged, long nosed, flat sided, thriftless race, called by some the *Irish* breed, by others the Russian, which would barely pay by their weight for ordinary keeping, and never for one half the expense of fattening, if, indeed, grain would make them fat.

* * * * *

"I had three pigs butchered from the same litter, precisely seven and a half months old. Their weights when dressed were 230, 235, and 238½ pounds. One sold in Boston for 6¾ cents per pound; the other was put up for family use.—The expense of keeping and fattening these pigs, I am satisfied, was less than any other breed I have ever raised; and the proportion of bone and offal to the valuable parts, was surprisingly small. I have fifteen more on my farm, part designed for the market in the spring, and part to be kept over as store swine; and their appearance will furnish ocular satisfaction of the propriety of all which has been said in favor of the breed."

The above is followed by a communication from the Hon. O. Fiske, in which he says, "I have obtained the following account of the introduction of this breed of swine, from the Hon. T. Pickering. He saw them first on a farm of Gen. Ridgely, about fourteen miles from Philadelphia. Gen. R. informed him that they were brought to this country as a present to Gen. Washington, from the Duke of Bedford, who committed them to the care of an English farmer by the name of Parkinson. This man took a farm in the neighborhood of Baltimore; but instead of sending the swine to Gen. Washington, Parkinson sold them. Gen. Ridgely esteemed them very highly, and sent Col. Pickering a pair of them, in a vessel bound to Salem.

"Mr John Reed, of Roxbury, obtained the breed from Col. P.'s stock. From Mr Reed I obtained the offspring from separate litters, and transferred them to Worcester, where by avoiding the breed directly *in and in*, I have preserved them without degenerating. The race is most perfect and valuable when unadulterated; but affords a most valuable improvement to our native breed, when judiciously crossed."

Capt. John Mackay, of Boston, has exhibited at Brighton, a peculiar and excellent breed of swine, which have repeatedly received premiums from the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

The author of Gleanings in Husbandry, an English work of merit, says, "There is an animal kept tame in some of the East India Islands, called *Baby-roussa*, of the same genus as the common swine; which, if it would bear our climate, would be a useful animal, as it lives solely on herbs and the leaves of trees, and never ravages gardens like swine; the flesh is well tasted."

The West India Islands and the Azores ought not to be forgotten, as producing a fine and delicate breed of *pigs*, originally, it might be presumed, Spaniards, which have at various periods found their way thither; such have been used for the purpose of refining our native breeds.

South America has also a fine breed of pigs. At Lord Somerville's show, in 1809, Mr Gibbs, seedsman to the Board of Agriculture, exhibited a black wild pig from Monte Video. The sow and litter were imported together, and were very savage. They were deep in form, with very fine bone. One of them fattened very young to twentyfour stone, and although ripe and carrying a sufficient quantity of *flair*, it had more flesh in proportion, in the opinion of the butcher, than he had ever before witnessed. There was the least possible offal, the inside seeming to be filled with flesh. It was remarked, that the great gut was smaller than the smallest gut of a small pig. This pork was excellent, inclining to the savory.

It has never occurred, that I am aware, to our breeders, to preserve any of the fine foreign varieties pure, whence possibly a still more delicate pork might be raised than any we at present possess, granting the attempt were made with those which furnish muscular flesh or lean, as well as fat. Some of the wild swine of the opposite continent are well adapted to such purpose, and are besides very prolific. Most countries abounding with forests have herds of swine; these animals, under such circumstance, being always ready to quit domestication. I remember, very many years ago, two young boars retiring, on French leave, to an extensive wood, then the property of Mrs Eldred, between Colchester and Mersea Island, which became subsequently, during several years, the terror of the neighborhood.

From the Farmer's Manual.

HARVEST.

For this most important business, you have had a whole season or I may say nearly a whole year to prepare. I presume, not one single farmer has left this employment to be attended to collaterally, when some other jobs may be finished; but has had his eyes open upon it as a work of the first moment, and is now ready with hands, and tools, and teams, provided. Your rye harvest first claims your attention; is the straw all turned, excepting at the joints? and is your kernel become so hard that you cannot mash it between your thumb and finger? or is the straw below the ear become so dry, that no juice can be forced out by twisting it? You may put in the sickle, if the weather is fine, and cut, and bind, and shock as you go, generally. But if your stalk is very stout and your ear full and heavy, let your gavils lie until the after part of the day, (thundergusts excepted.) You may then bind and shock, stack or cart, with safety, provided you house your grain where it can have free air, or your mows do not become too large; in this case, your grain will need more curing. The advantages of beginning early upon your harvest, are several.

1. Your grain will yield more and whiter flour; will waste less by shelling. Your harvesting will be expedited, so as to prevent the waste of shelling, by having your last cuttings become too ripe, as is common when the first cuttings become fully ripe, at the commencement of harvest. You will have more time to attend to your turnip crops upon stubble lands, before the wheat harvest or after the wheat harvest. You will also be in readiness for your wheat harvest, which you may cut and manage as in your rye harvest. If you take the same precautions against heat in your grain as in your clover, by having your mows ventilated underneath with proper openings up through the mow, for the circulation of air, the trouble will be trifling compared with the safety and benefit.—When your harvest is housed, you have secured the prime object of your farm—bread,—this is truly the staff of life, the basis of good husbandry and good living.

If you discover a rust upon the straw of your rye or wheat, as is common upon lands highly manured with rich compost or yard dung, you may conclude vegetation is checked, and that your grain either begins or will soon begin to shrink.

Lose no time with your sickle; cut down your grain if the kernel is formed into a consistence; the juices in the stalk will afford more nutriment to the kernel in the gavil, than when standing, and your crop wil be saved from ruin. This method is always safe and must never be omitted. When your straw is cured, shock, stack, or house it, as before. One or two days in good weather, will cure your grain in this state; but if the weather proves foul, bind and stack, or shock, for security, and open your stacks in fair weather, until they are fit to house. Every consideration must give place to the saving of your crop. Ridge-in with one bout ridges, such stubble lands as you design to winter-fallow for spring crops.

To Escape the effects of Lightning.—It is particularly dangerous to stand near leaden spouts, iron gates or palisadoes, at such times; metals of all kinds having so strong an attraction for lightning, as frequently to draw it out of the course which it would otherwise have taken.

When in a house, avoid sitting or standing near the window, door, or walls, during a thunder storm. The nearer a person is to the middle of a room, the better.

The greatest evil to be apprehended from lightning, is the explosion of powder-magazines.—These may, in a great degree, be secured from danger, by insulation or by lining the bulk-heads and floorings with materials of a non-conducting nature, the expense of which will not be great.

Curculio.—This little enemy to our stone fruits has not been as destructive this year as it was the last, and the prospect is now fair for a fine crop of cherries, plums and peaches. Apple orchards in this vicinity promise much fruit. The striped cucumber-bug has been less injurious to cucumber and melon plants this season, than it was last year. Wheat continues to promise a fine crop. — *Genesee Farmer.*

From the Farmer's Magazine.

ON CALCAREOUS MANURES.

If a piece of limestone be weighed before burning and again after burning, it will be found to have lost considerably; and the loss will be in proportion to the purity of the limestone and the accuracy of the burning process. The substance expelled by means of the heat was first ascertained by Dr Black, to be fixed air or carbonic acid gas; and the quantity of it which escapes in the burning lime, when collected and weighed, is precisely equal to the difference of weight between limestone and quick lime. In one hundred parts of pure carbonate of lime, the loss in burning will be fortyfour; and this having been determined by the most accurate experiments, furnishes a criterion which may be of the utmost advantage in examining the comparative purity of different limestones. For instance, let a piece of limestone of three hundred grains be weighed exactly, and burnt in a strong fire; let it be weighed again upon cooling, and if it has lost fortyfour per cent or one hundred and thirtytwo grains, the limestone is of the purest kind; but as it never happens that any of our limestones are so pure as this, in any two given specimens, the one which has lost most weight in burning, so as to come nearest to this, is the purest, and the quarry from whence it may be taken should be preferred. Such accuracy may be admissible in preparing lime for building purposes; but for agricultural uses, the proportion of siliceous sand or clay to be found in limestone, deserves no consideration.

There is another mode of examining substances which contain carbonate of lime, which is more generally applicable, and is so simple that it may be resorted to by persons almost entirely ignorant of chemistry. The carbonic acid, which, as I have stated, escapes from lime in the process of burning, is so slightly united with it, that it may be separated by any of the mineral acids. Hence when we suspect the existence of carbonate of lime in any substance, if it is first powdered and then a little spirit of sea-salt diluted with water poured on it, the fixed air is disengaged, and occasions a boiling motion called effervescence, which is considered to indicate the presence of carbonate of lime. Any gentleman, particularly, living in a limestone district, would do well to examine every substance resembling marl or gravel by this criterion, by which a mine of wealth, hitherto disregarded, may be laid open to him. Vinegar would answer equally well for the purpose of a test; but if it is the farmer's intention to determine the proportion of carbonate of lime in any substance, he must have recourse to the muriatic acid or spirit of sea-salt. The whole apparatus necessary for this experiment, are a bottle of the acid, a glass funnel, some filtering paper, a small pestle and mortar, and a pair of accurate scales, with a series of weights descending from one hundred to a single grain. Such gentlemen as possess scales for weighing gold, which have long ceased to be of any use in their original destination, will do well to apply them to this purpose.

The filtering paper should be well dried, and formed with the hand so as to fit the inside of the glass funnel.

The acid should be diluted by the addition of two thirds of water. Substances intended to be operated upon, should be dried in the air and kept in bottles well corked.

One hundred grains appear to be sufficient for one experiment.

Keeping stacks clear of rats and mice. — Take one pound of nitre or saltpetre, and one pound of alum; dissolve them together in two pints of spring or well water; get a firlot* of bran and make a mash thereof, putting in two pints of the above liquid, and mixing all together. When you build your stacks, every second course take a handful or two of said mash and throw upon them, till they come to the easing. Allowing your stacks to stand twenty years, rats or mice will not come near them.

From the Worcester Yeoman.

CUCUMBERS.

Although this is rather an article of luxury than absolute necessity, yet it is one so easily obtained by every person and consequently of so general use, a few observations on its culture may not be unacceptable to our agricultural friends.

It can hardly have escaped the notice of the most unobserving, that during the fore part of the season, many of the blossoms on cucumber vines are what are usually denominated "false blows," which never produce fruit. We have seen it stated by a writer on gardening, that to prevent the appearance of these, and greatly to increase the productiveness of the vines when the plants have but two rough leaves, a stage to which they arrive within a few days after they first come up, the bud or top of the vine should be carefully cut off with a small knife or pair scissors, above these rough leaves, but not too close to them. This causes the plant to put forth runners sooner than it otherwise would do, in greater numbers and nearer the root of the plant; and thus it becomes more productive and at an earlier period than those plants on which this operation is not performed.

What the effect produced by such treatment is, we cannot say from personal experience, but a friend has informed us that he made the experiment last year, and that its success far exceeded expectation. The plants treated in this manner, produce fruit several days earlier and in greater abundance during the whole season, than others which were planted at the same time and in the same hills with them, which were not topped.

It is a common error, not only in relation to cucumbers, but also as to almost all other vegetables of this class, that too great a number are suffered to grow on a given quantity of ground. For instance, it is not unusual to find on a square rod, from one hundred to one hundred and fifty plants, which is at least too great a number by one half.

The root of the cucumber extends many feet in all directions; the fruits require, in order to be of a good quality, a large quantity of juices from the vine; and consequently, where too many plants are suffered to remain, the earth cannot yield the requisite supply, and instead of continuing vigorous and productive through the season, becomes feeble and barren.

Another common error in the culture of this vegetable, is suffering the vines to rest upon the ground. If instead of this, people would take the trouble of sticking them, or while the plants are small laying between the hills brushwood, their labor would be richly compensated.

* The Scotch firlot varies, but is generally somewhat more than a Winchester bushel.

BONE-DUST FOR GRAIN.

The exportation of bones from Germany to England, constitutes a singular epoch in the annals of commerce. Myriads of tons have been already exported, without glutting the market or causing a cessation of the demand. In the vicinity of the North Sea, mills have been erected to pulverize them. This bone-powder or bone-dust, was long ago exclusively applied to the purposes of hot-houses, by German horticulturists; but the English, emboldened by their riches, have extended its use to general objects of agriculture, and fertilize by these expensive means, their cold, humid, and poorest lands, bringing them to the highest state of cultivation.

There is consequently a proverb, that "one ton of German bone-dust saves the importation of ten tons of German corn." As Malta formerly covered her naked rocks with foreign soil, so does England now fertilize her clay and sandy heaths with German bones. Near the sea shore, even the church yards are robbed of their venerable relics, which is only ironically excused by rendering the German bone trade popular.

An agriculturist having instituted some experiments to test the effects of this manure, obtained the following results: — 1st. That in respect to the quantity of the corn, it effects a change as seven to five; in respect to quality, as five to four; in regard to the durability of the energy of the soil, as three to two.

It likewise yields the following collateral advantages: — 1st. It destroys weeds. 2d. It diminishes the necessity of suffering the land to lay fallow. 3d. This concentrated manure or substitute for manure, is more easy of conveyance, less laborious to spread, and can with facility be applied to the steepest vineyards or other inaccessible lands, either in mountainous countries or in wet meadow land. 4th. It renders agriculture practicable without cattle, breeding, grazing, &c.

ONIONS FROM TIME IMMEMORIAL.

To give some idea to those who have not thought on the subject, of the effects of age upon a cultivated soil, I shall here mention a fact that struck me as being not a little singular at the time it occurred. At Dunstaffnage, near Oban in Argyleshire, Scotland, which is a mountainous country and naturally a barren soil, a small garden was pointed out to me, on which was growing at the time one of the finest crops of onions I had ever seen. I took notice of it with some degree of surprise, because I had seen no other crop of onions in that district that was tolerable; but my surprise was a good deal augmented on being told, that the present crop in that garden was by no means remarkable; that it had been cropped with onions, year after year, from time immemorial; that the present owner of it, who was a man above eighty years of age, had never seen any other crop than onions upon that ground; and that the oldest person alive, when he was a boy, had told him the same thing, and the crop was always an excellent one. Dunstaffnage was a royal palace, belonging to the kings of Scotland at an early period of their history almost beyond record, and there can be little reason to doubt that this garden was brought under cultivation at that time, so that it cannot

now be less than five hundred years old, and probably several hundred years more. I question much if the soil could have been rendered capable of producing successive crops of such fine onions, for a great many years after it was first turned up from the waste, by any device that the ingenuity of man could have suggested. To judge, then, of the most profitable mode of cropping such old soils, by the same rules that would apply to those which had not had time to be fully matured, would be very absurd. Many cases of this sort would no doubt occur on our survey of the Netherlands, could it be properly effected. — *Dr Anderson.*

BATHING.

Cold Bath. — 1. We are never to enter the cold bath when the temperature of the body is below the standard of health ; if it is a few degrees above this, the bathing will be proportionably more grateful and invigorating.

2. We should never remain long in the water, no longer than to secure a vigorous reaction. The common mistake on this point is, not only to remain in the water till the glow of warmth arising from the shock is established, but till it is dissipated by continuing in the water too long, or by returning too often.

3. We are to bathe before breakfast, or better before dinner.

4. We are to bathe when the stomach is empty or nearly so. And,

5. We are to bathe every second or third day only ; or if our bathing depends on the tide, we may bathe several days in succession and then omit as many.

Warm Bath. — 1. The warm bath should be entered by persons in health, at ninetythree degrees of heat, and after waiting a few minutes and attending to the sensations, its temperature should be so altered, if any alteration is required, as to render it the most grateful to our feelings.

2. The best time for bathing is the forenoon, after the breakfast is digested. The cases in which it is preferable or expedient to bathe in the morning or evening, are few, and to be regarded as exceptions to the general rule.

3. It is not easy to point out as a general direction, any precise period as the best time for remaining in the bath. It will often be useful to remain in the bath for half an hour, or even an hour.

4. The frequency of bathing should also depend much on circumstances. When the bath is taken to prevent disease and improve health, and is well borne, it may be used every second or third day.

5. Bathing should be preceded and followed by exercise. — *Dr Coffin.*

IRISH PEASANT.

Let us take another view of the inmate of the cabin, for he may be found of all tints. Observe the half-clad peasant, breasting the storm with wiry sinews, his ragged coat streaming in the wind, travelling to some neighboring market with a load on his shoulders. This load is a web of linen cloth, for which, should he be fortunate enough, he may obtain from 6*d.* to 10*d.* a yard.

And this trifling sum is all that this man obtains for a yard of cloth, after having grown his own flax on land for which he must pay from thirty to eighty shillings per acre ; after the labor attending the pulling, watering, drying, crigging, dressing, spinning, weaving, and taking to market. Then with the proceeds of the sale of this cloth, together with the sale of his corn, (for these men generally rent three or four acres of ground,) he contrives to pay his rent. While himself and family live or rather drag out a miserable existence, entirely on potatoes ; for his ducks and fowls, geese and turkeys, are all brought to market to enable him to purchase something to cover his nakedness ; nor will his utmost exertions enable him to procure better fare. — *Loudon.*

CURIOUS PEACH TREE.

We have lately examined a peach tree which was raised from the seed by Mr A. Brown, of the town of Greece in this county, which is a great curiosity, as exhibiting variations from the common laws of vegetation. At the season when other trees put forth their blossoms, there may be seen upon this a great number of button shaped buds or projections, corresponding in situation to the blossoms on other trees, which, instead of expanding and showing petals or flower leaves, send out from thirty to forty small peaches. As these increase in size they make a singular appearance, and would have us to conclude, that the stamens and petals, by some unaccountable process, had been changed into rudiments of fruit. It is not uncommon among garden flowers, to see those monstrosities which we call double flowers, (as the double pæony,) in which all the stamens have been converted into petals, from which circumstance such flowers do not produce seed ; but we do not recollect to have seen an instance where stamens and petals both, appeared to have been converted into capsules or fruit. Should any of our nurserymen have noticed the like sports of nature, we would be glad to hear from them.— *Genesee Farmer.*

VINES IN POTS.

Any one who is curious to have vines in pots, full grown, should, at the time of pruning, take the stem through the hole in the bottom of the pot, and lay the rest of the vine from the bottom of the pot in the ground, they thus shoot much sooner. For such purposes, I take the old shoots that are to be cut out that season. For the pots, I use the same compost as for the border. I always keep rotten dung about the pots, as it makes the vines strike much sooner than keeping the pots dry. I have had twentysix good bunches in a pot, and could have had more, but for thinning. When the fruit is at maturity, I cut the old bunch by the bottom of the pot, and remove the plant at pleasure, for ornament.

I have often taken notice, that in some sorts of vines the foliage turns brown, just as if it had got a little frost. Such vines are generally on a clay soil or on a bottom that does not let the roots push freely, so causing a stagnation of the sap.—*Caledonian Horticultural Society.*

HOP TOPS.

The hop forms an excellent substitute for asparagus, and the tops may be had the whole year round. Hop tops also form an admirable ingredient for a variety of dishes, such as soups, omelets, &c. Long experience in the practice of cookery, both in this and in my native country, for upwards of forty years, makes me bold in recommending hop tops. I was for some time in the kitchen of the king of Sardinia, where the art was practised in all its branches. I was afterwards thirtyfour years with the Hon. D. F. Halyburton, as cook and house-steward. He being of delicate constitution, and eating no sort of animal food whatsoever, I was, on his account, obliged to study varieties of vegetable dishes. Hop tops formed one, on which I by chance stumbled and of which he very highly approved, finding it agreeable and very wholesome.—*Ib.*

On Cleft-grafting the Vine. — This has been practised with perfect success at the Royal Gardens at Potsdam. The grafting is done as near the ground as possible, and grafts are chosen to be equal in diameter to the stock, so that both sides of the bark of the graft and that of the stock may fit exactly together. After being tied, the soil must be raised to cover the graft, and when the stock is too high this may easily be accomplished by a flower-pot filled with earth. By this way of engrafting, grapes may be obtained the first year, as large and plentiful as on any other vines.—*Ib.*

The Crops. — The warm delightful weather with which the country has been blessed, during the last few weeks, has given a new aspect to the country and vegetation. The crop of hay which is now in process of gathering, is abundant and remarkably excellent in richness. Wheat and rye promise rich crops and a full garner to our husbandmen. In a ride through the meadows the other day, we noticed their almost exclusive devotion to various kinds of grain ; a field of broom corn scarcely showing itself. Indian corn, however, looks feeble and sickly, and the crop must be small and valueless. The apple trees promise an unusual rich return, and other fruits not so bad or deficient in quantity as was anticipated. Cherries, strawberries, green peas, and other fruit and vegetable luxuries, are now abundant here.—*Northampton Courier.*

Diseases of Peach Trees. — The grub worm or borer, so injurious to peach trees, is not killed by a strong solution of corrosive sublimate. The best method is to examine the roots for a few inches under the surface, two or three times, at the season when most liable to be injured. With a sharp pointed knife, the worms may be detected and cut out. Tan-bark put around the roots, four or five inches deep, preserves them. If any one tree shows indications of the yellows, it should be immediately cut down or dug up. Soon after the tree is attacked by the yellows, several feeble branches grow out together in various parts of the limbs.—*New York Farmer.*

The Season. — A gentleman who has just returned from an excursion up the valley of the Connecticut river, informs us that the warm delightful weather for the last two or three weeks, has given a new aspect to vegetation in that region, and that the farmers are not without hope of yet seeing their crops fully ripened in their season. Hay will be abundant and cheap ; apples will be more numerous than was anticipated ; corn is coming forward rapidly, but cannot be quite as productive as usual ; while cherries, strawberries, and all the early and delicate fruits, are at present enjoyed in full perfection.—*Boston Traveller.*

A London paper says, that 112,000,000 lbs. of butter are consumed annually in London.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Boston, Wednesday Evening, July 11, 1832.

CLOSE OF THE TENTH VOLUME.

The lapse of time has brought us to the close of another and the tenth annual volume of the New England Farmer. We shall not attempt a retrospect of our labors, nor shall we trouble our readers with promises nor anticipations of future exertions. What we have done is humbly submitted as the only pledge we can offer for what we hope to perform. A tolerable share of industry, and an anxious desire to render services to our country and mankind, are our only claims to patronage; and on these we shall continue to rely until we shall perceive indications that our services are not wanted, or not appreciated, in the sphere to which we are devoting our labors.

Present appearances are favorable to the continued prosperity of the New England Farmer. It is true we have long been in the field, but it is wide and every day brings some useful novelty to notice, or gives new views of well known objects, which may lead to some improvement in the great arts to which our publication is devoted. We hope that our correspondents will continue to lighten our labors and cheer us in our course, by the results of experience and the deductions of agricultural and horticultural science, till with the aid of our own humble but unremitting efforts, the community may be benefited to the full extent of what our best friends and patrons have ever been led to anticipate.

The *Index* to the tenth volume of the New England Farmer is nearly completed, and will be printed and forwarded to our subscribers with all possible expedition.

GARDENER'S WORK FOR JULY.

Clean and prepare your ground where your early crops of peas, spinage, cauliflowers, and cabbages grow, and all other vacant spots, to cultivate thereon such plants as are proper to supply your table in autumn and winter, with later-grown productions. You may continue to sow crops of small salading every eight or ten days; but they should now be sown on shady borders, or else be shaded by mats, occasionally, from the mid-day sun, and frequently watered, both before and after the plants appear above ground. You may now plant out your celery plants in trenches, unless you have already performed that operation. — About the middle of July, and from that time to the end of the first week in August, you may sow turnips. Thin and transplant such lettuces as were sown last month; and sow more lettuce seed in the beginning, middle, and last week of this month, in order to have a constant supply for the table. Sow likewise, radishes; and in the last week of this month, a good crop of spinach may be sown for autumn use; it will not then be so liable to run to seed as in the preceding months. It is a good practice to sow early kinds of cabbages about this time, for a supply of good greens during autumn. Collect all kinds of seeds as they come to maturity, cutting off or pulling up the stems with the seeds attached, as they ripen. Spread them in some airy place under cover, turning them now and then, that the seeds may dry and harden gradually, and be careful not to lay them so thick as to hazard their heating and fermenting. When they are sufficiently dry, beat out and clean the seeds, and deposit them in bags or boxes till wanted. Give water to such plants as require it, but let this be always done in the evening, that it may be of use to the vegetables before the sun shall cause it to evaporate.

You may now inoculate or bud your fruit trees, and, where it can be done without inconvenience, it will be well to turn swine into your orchard to eat the fallen and decayed fruit, and thus destroy the insects which it contains. If, however, this cannot well be done, or you have not swine in sufficient numbers to devour all your fallen fruit, it will be well to gather and carry it from the ground before the insects which inhabit it, make their way into the earth, and make you destructive visitations another season.

CATTLE SHOW, &c, AT NORTHAMPTON.

We have received a handsome handbill containing notices of the "Cattle Show, Exhibition of Manufactures," &c, of the "Hampshire, Franklin, and Hampden Agricultural Society," which is to be held on Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1832. It is too long for us to copy at full length, but we will give an abridgment of some of the leading items. For the best Bull, more than one year old, to be kept for a sire within the limits of the Society for one year from and after the fair, $8; for other bulls in succession, from the second best $6, to the fourth best $1. For the best Milch Cow, above three years old, $3; for the best two years old Heifer, $3, &c. For the best pair of Working Oxen, not less than four years old, &c, $8, &c. For the best pair of Cattle for the stall, $10, &c. For the best Merino Buck, &c, $5. For the best Boar, &c, $4. For the best Stud Horse, &c, $8. For the best Blue Woollen Cloth, &c, not less than fifteen yards, $6. For the best Woollen Cloth, other than Blue, &c, $6. With premiums for a variety of other manufactures, including cassimere, satinet, Scotch plaid, flannel, floor carpeting, hearth rugs, cotton counterpanes, woollen counterpanes, stockings, sheetings, diaper, palm-leaf hats, and straw bonnets. For the best Butter, not less than twentyfive pounds, $3. For the best Cheese, not less than one hundred pounds, $3. For the best swarms of Bees, $10; for the five best swarms, $5, &c. The greatest number of Mulberry Trees, &c, $15, &c. The greatest quantity of Cocoons, $5, &c. Best acre of Winter Wheat on old land, $10, &c. Best acre of Spring Wheat on old land, &c, $10. For Winter Rye, Indian Corn, Potatoes, similar premiums. The prospectus containing the notices of which the above is an abridgment, is signed by MARK DOOLITTLE, *President*, and by DANIEL STEBBINS, *Cor. and Rec. Secretary.*

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SATURDAY, July 7, 1832.

The standing committee on ornamental trees, flowers, &c, award the following premiums: —

To Mr David Haggerston, of Charlestown, for the best Ranunculus, a premium of four dollars.

To Mr Augustus Aspinwall, of Brookline, for the finest Roses, a premium of five dollars.

To Mr David Haggerston, of Charlestown, for the best Anemones, a premium of three dollars.

Per order, R. L. EMMONS, *Chairman.*

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Fruits exhibited. — The specimens of fruit exhibited this day were not numerous, but were all of the most extraordinary quality.

By Elijah Vose, Esq. of Dorchester, Downton Strawberries. By Mr Haggerston, of Charlestown vineyard, Wilmot's Superb Stawberries. By Mr Geo. W. White, from Pomeroy Place in Brighton, Black Tartarean and White Bigarreau Cherries.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

N. B. — The Strawberries and Cherries were very fine specimens, thought to be equal or superior to any ever exhibited at the Hort. Rooms. The show of Roses was rich and choice.

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At a meeting held this day, the following gentlemen were admitted members of the Society: — Isaac L. Hedge, of Plymouth; George W. Bond, Francis Skinner, Elbridge Gerry Austin, and B. B. Grant, of Boston.

Fine Roses and other Flowers were exhibited by Messrs John A. Kenrick of Newton, Augustus Aspinwall of Brookline, Messrs Winship of Brighton, William Kenrick of Newton, Samuel Walker of Roxbury, and Richard Ward of Roxbury.

The following circular was received by the President of the Society, accompanied with two bottles of wine. No. 10 was found to coincide with the description below, but No. 70 had been robbed of its contents by some inquisitive bacchanalian, who possessed more taste than honesty.

BROOKLYN, Long Island, June 27, 1832.

SIR — Believing you feel a deep interest in the progress of our agricultural and horticultural concerns, I take the liberty to send you herewith two bottles of American wine, made from a grape lately introduced to our notice and called the Isabella grape.

Bottle No. 10 is the *pure juice*, to which two pounds of sugar per gallon were added, for fear of its running into the acetous fermentation.

Bottle No. 70 is one third water to two thirds juice. A gallon of brandy was added to a cask of nineteen gallons, three pounds of sugar for each gallon. The grapes from which this wine is made had been packed in wheat bran to preserve them through the winter, but on examining them a month after, I found them taking injury by fermentation, and therefore converted them into wine.

This being my first experiment at wine making, it must be regarded as a mere experiment. I cannot, however, learn that any other person has attempted to make wine of the Isabella grape, and therefore believed that my first essay might be of interest to cultivators generally.

My vineyard is young and covers nearly two acres, planted at different times. Some of the vines commenced bearing last season, and from them I sold about one thousand pounds of grapes, in the New York market. My attempt to keep grapes through the winter, in *wheat bran* and in dry sand, has failed. I am desirous of ascertaining the best mode of preserving them.

The Isabella vine is probably known to you as a most prolific bearer. It was introduced into Brooklyn from North Carolina, by Mrs Isabella Gibbs, the lady of George Gibbs, Esq. now of St Augustine, Florida. It is the ornament of almost all our yards and gardens, and the farmers and gardeners are beginning to raise the fruit in quantities for the New York market. It is known to thrive well in the western parts of New York, and

I trust is destined to be one of the sources of comfort and profit to our citizens.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

ALDEN SPOONER.

To the Pres. Mass. Horticultural Society.

HORTICULTURAL JOURNAL,

Kept at the garden of the proprietor of the New England Farmer, in Lancaster, Mass., thirtyfive miles west from Boston, on the river Nashaway.

July 3. Thermometer 84 at noon; fair. Iberis amara, Convolvulus minor (a most beautiful annual,) Lilium concolor (an elegant dwarf lily,) Coreopsis lanceolata, Spiræa ulmaria (fine perennials,) Phlox carnea, Rudbeckia purpurea, Verbascum nigra, and Dianthus vulgaris, in bloom.

July 4. Thermometer 81 at noon; fair. Planted Early Frame Cucumbers, (those planted earlier entirely free from bugs in this quarter, Squash and Melon Vines have also escaped their ravages)

July 5. Thermometer 85; fair; ground getting dry. Scorzonera tingitanus (a pretty annual from Tangiers,) in bloom; also, Crepis rubra, Chrysanthemum coronaria and Lupinus pilosus.

July 6. Thermometer 87; fair; ground very dry. Vines of all kinds look very promising. Malva roseo, Coreopsis verticillata, Delphinium grandiflora, and Cnicus canus, all handsome perennials, in bloom; also, Coreopsis tinctoria and Silene rubella (both showy annuals,) and Thunbergia alata (a superb new creeper from the East Indies.)

July 7. Thermometer 86; cloudy.

Among the interesting plants that have recently been introduced into England, by the exertions of distinguished florists, the Thunbergia alata (so named from Doct. Thunberg, Professor of Botany in the University of Upsal,) from the Eastern coast of Africa, has proved a great acquisition. It was first cultivated in England, in 1825, by R. Barclay, Esq. It is a climbing perennial, easily raised from seeds or cuttings, in light rich mould; comes into flower the first season when quite young, and continues producing numerous beautiful yellow flowers with a rich purple centre, in succession, for many months. It grows well in pots for the parlor, with a small trellis, and will endure a slight frost without injury. We have nearly two hundred plants just coming into flower, from seeds presented us by Dr Ward and Mr Charles Lawrence, of Salem. It does not flower in perfection, however, till the beginning of August. We believe it is in but few American collections.

Indian Corn, though rather backward in this quarter, looks finely. Rye, which was winter-killed in many instances, was benefitted much by the cold spring, and promises a fine crop. Wheat, the culture of which appears to be increasing, what few fields we have seen of it, look well. We noticed an acre of Tea Wheat last week, on the farm of Mr Samuel Whitmarsh at Northampton, that was in excellent condition and promised a heavy crop. Haying has commenced the past week, with the prospect of a good crop.

Notice.

THE annual meeting of the Roxbury Yeoman Association for the protection of Fields, Orchards, and Gardens, will be held at the Town House, on Saturday evening the 14th inst. at 8 o'clock, for the choice of officers and for transacting such other business as may come before said meeting. DAVID DUDLEY, Sec'y.

Roxbury, July 10, 1832.

P. S. — Members having subscription lists and collections, are requested to forward the same to the treasurer.

Cradles.

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 50½ North Market Street, a few very excellent Grain Cradles.

July 11. J. R. NEWELL.

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead.

LEAD PIPE and Sheet Lead of all sizes and dimensions, constantly for sale at No. 110 State street, by

ALBERT FEARING & CO.

Bene Plant.

SEEDS of the Bene Plant, in packages of 12½ cents each, for sale at the New England Seed Store, 50½ North Market Street.

This is an esteemed medicinal plant for the summer complaints of children; the green leaves thrown into a tumbler of water, converts it into a thin tasteless mucilage.

July 4.

Turnip Seed.

FOR sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, No. 50½ North Market street, Boston: White Flat Turnip Seed, the growth of the present season, raised in this vicinity expressly for this establishment.

Also — Ruta Baga of the first quality, of both American and European growth; Yellow Aberdeen, Yellow Stone, White Norfolk Field, and Yellow French Turnips; Long Prickly and other Cucumbers, for pickling, warranted genuine and fresh.

Also — A few packages of Dale's Hybrid Turnip Seed, a new variety, highly esteemed in Scotland. Price 12½ cents per paper. July 4.

Horse Quicksilver.

QUICKSILVER will stand this season at the stable of the subscriber, in Brighton, a few rods south of the meeting-house, and will cover only twenty mares the present season, at $15 each, and $1 in addition, to the groom. Mares warranted to be in foal, if $20 is paid, and $1 to the groom; and in discharge of warranty, the $20 will be returned.

Quicksilver is a beautiful bright bay, three years old; his sire, Sir Isaac Coffin's horse, Barefoot, conspicuous in the racing calendar of England; his dam, Rebecca, from the imported Cleveland bay horse Sir Isaac, and Sky Lark, a native mare, well known for her fine form, speed, and bottom, once owned by Mr Leavitt of Salem, to whom persons are referred for her character, and will be to many others in Massachusetts and Maine. Quicksilver is thought by good judges to combine with great symmetry and delicacy of form, bone, muscle, and all the requisites for a first rate covering horse. Mares sent to him, and if left with the subscriber, will be well attended to on reasonable terms, but he will not be responsible for accidents. BENJAMIN W. HOBART.

Brighton, June 13, 1832. tf

Barefoot.

THE celebrated English Horse Barefoot will return from New York to the Brighton stable about the latter end of June. Barefoot has proved one of the most successful racers of his day, at York, Doncaster, Newmarket, Ascott, &c, and his pedigree exhibits the best blood known. ep6w May 23.

Treatise on Domestic Animals.

THIS day published, by Lilly & Wait, and Carter & Hendee, and for sale by J. B. Russell, No. 50½ North Market Street, "A treatise on breeding, rearing, and fattening all kinds of poultry, cows, swine, and other domestic animals. By B. Moubray, Esq. Reprinted from the sixth London edition. With such abridgments and additions as it was conceived would render it best adapted to the soil, climate, and common course of culture in the United States. By Thomas G. Fessenden, Esq., editor of the New England Farmer." Price 75 cents.

June 13.

Pickering's Tree or Caterpillar Brushes.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No 50½ North Market Street, Pickering's Improved Tree Brushes.—This article, (which is likely to be in greater demand this season, than for many previous years,) will be constantly for sale as above, made of the best materials and workmanship; and no doubt is the best article for the purpose of any now in use. May 16.

Brass Balls for Cattle Horns.

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Brass Balls for Cattle Horns, improved, which renders them easy for fitting and do not injure the growth of the horn. These balls are not only a safeguard against unruly animals, but add much to the appearance of a likely animal.

June 6.

Printing Presses for Sale.

FOR sale at this office, one Smith's Imperial Press, one do. Medium, and one Ramage. July 11.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
Apples, russettings,	barrel	5 00	6 00
Ashes, pot, first sort,	ton	103 00	106 00
pearl, first sort,	"	109 00	112 00
Beans, white,	bushel	90	100
Beef, mess,	barrel	12 00	12 50
prime,	"	8 00	8 50
Cargo, No. 1,	"	8 00	9 00
Butter, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound	12	13
Cheese, new milk,	"	8	9
skimmed milk,	"		3
Flaxseed,	bushel	1 12	1 25
Flour, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel	6 50	6 75
Genesee,	"	6 12	6 37
Alexandria,	"	6 00	6 50
Baltimore, wharf,	"	6 00	0 00
Grain, Corn, Northern,	bushel	67	75
Corn, Southern yellow,	"	66	68
Rye,	"	85	90
Barley,	"	75	87
Oats,	"	50	55
Hay,	cwt.	65	70
Hog's Lard, first sort, new,	"	9 00	10 00
Hops, 1st quality,	"	22 00	23
Lime,	cask	1 15	1 25
Plaster Paris retails at	ton	3 25	3 50
Pork, clear,	barrel	16 00	18 00
Navy mess,	"	13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	12 75	13 00
Seeds, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 50	3 00
Red Top, northern,	"	67	75
Red Clover, northern,	pound	10	
Tallow, tried,	cwt.	8 50	8 75
Wool, Merino, full blood, washed.	pound	45	50
Merino, mix'd with Saxony,	"	55	65
Merino, ¾ths, washed,	"	40	42
Merino, half blood,	"	37	38
Merino, quarter,	"	33	35
Native, washed,	"	33	35
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,	"	55	56
1st Lambs,	"	44	45
2d, "	"	35	37
3d, "	"	28	30
1st Spinning,	"	42	44

PROVISION MARKET.

Beef, best pieces,	pound	10	12
Pork, fresh, best pieces,	"	8	10
whole hogs,	"	6½	7
Veal,	"	7	10
Mutton,	"	4	10
Poultry,	"	9	12
Butter, keg and tub,	"	12	14
lump, best,	"	14	16
Eggs, retail,	dozen	12	15
Meal, Rye, retail,	bushel		92
Indian, retail,	"		75
Potatoes,	"	62	75
Cider, (according to quality,)	barrel	4 00	5 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, July 9, 1832.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 534 Beef Cattle, (including 45 unsold last week,) 8 Cows and Calves, and 2920 Sheep. 185 Beef Cattle and about 400 Sheep unsold.

Prices. *Beef Cattle*—The unusual number of Cattle at Market has caused a "glut." Sales dull and prices much reduced. We quote three or four yoke, extra, some of which were engaged last week, at $6; prime at 5 25 a 5 50; good at 4 75 a 5 25; thin at 4 a 4 75.

Cows and Calves.—A few sales were effected, price not known.

Sheep and Lambs.—We noticed lots of Lambs with a few old Sheep, taken at $1 50, 1 58, 1 71, 1 88, 2 00, 2 08, 2 17, and 2 33; also, lots of Wethers at $1 67, 2 00, 2 25, 2 50, 2 75, and 3 00,

Swine—None at market.

New York, July 7.—In market this week, 400 Beef Cattle, 1000 to 1500 Sheep and Lambs. Beef Cattle not all sold, a few remaining over. Sales at fair prices, averaging $6 25, ranging from 5 50 to 7. Sheep market tolerably brisk, sales from $2 00 a 4 50. Lambs $1 50 a 3 00.—*Daily Adv.*

☞ In the N. York market only the quarters of Beef are weighed, the hide and rough tallow being included without weighing. At Brighton, the hide and tallow are weighed as well as the quarters.

Miscellany.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE COLUMBIAN CULTIVATOR.

Son of the soil, inured to toil,
Behold the cultivator,
Lead forth his band to till the land,
The happiest wight in nature!

O'er Lawyer Pop and Doctor Slop,
And Captain Flash transcendent,
Church, camp and court, he must support,
Or ruin is impendent.

He feeds the great with pride elate,
Their prattlers and their charmers; —
Tips of the ton, ye live upon
The industry of farmers!

And though the train of vile and vain,
Society's excrescences,
Subsistence gain from crime and pain,
Misfortunes and malfeasances,

Farmers may boast they flourish most,
Where all is love and unity —
Where wisdom guides and worth presides,
And crime meets no impunity.

From the Genius of Temperance.

THE WIFE.

"Feel'st thou no joy, no quiet happiness,
No soothing sense of satisfaction, in
Loving and being loved? Is there no weight
Removed from the heart, in knowing there is one
To share all, bear all with thee? To sooth grief, —
Yea, to soften away its human pain
By a superior love, the cup to temper
With words of consolation and sweet hope,
That even its very bitterness shall seem sweet,
Forgotten in the love that offers it!" — *E. L. Reade.*

Woman's love, like the rose blossoming in the arid desert, spreads its rays over the barren plain of the human heart, and while all around it is black and desolate, it rises more strengthened from the absence of every other charm. In no situation does the love of woman appear more beautiful, than in that of WIFE. Parents, brethren and friends, have claims upon the affections; but the love of a wife is of a distinct and different nature. A daughter may yield her life to the preservation of a parent; a sister may devote herself to a suffering brother; but the feelings which induce her to this conduct are not such as those which lead a wife to follow the husband of her choice, through every pain and peril that can befal him, to watch over him in danger, to cheer him in adversity, and even remain unaltered at his side in the depths of ignominy and shame. It is a heroic devotion which a woman displays in her adherence to the fortunes of a hapless husband. When we behold her in her domestic scenes, a mere passive creature of enjoyment; an intellectual toy, brightening the family circle with her endearments, and prized for the extreme joy which that presence and those endearments are calculated to impart; we can scarcely credit that the fragile being who seems to hold her existence by a thread, is capable of supporting the extreme of human suffering. Nay, when the heart of man sinks beneath the weight of agony, that SHE should maintain her pristine powers of delight; and, by her words of comfort and patience, lead the distracted murmurer to peace and resignation.

COMETS.

Comets are solid opaque bodies, with long transparent tails issuing from the side which is turned away from the sun. They move about the sun in very eccentric orbits or elipses, and are more dense than the earth. The extreme heat, the dense atmosphere, the gross vapors, the chaotic state of the comets, seem to indicate at first view, that they are altogether unfit for the habitation of rational beings; and therefore some are of opinion, that they are so many *hells* for tormenting the damned with perpetual vicissitudes of heat and cold. But as the Deity displays his goodness wherever he exerts his power and wisdom, so we conclude that such large masses of durable matter as the comets are, however dissimilar to our earth, are not destitute of rational beings, capable of contemplating with wonder and acknowledging with gratitude, the wisdom, symmetry and beauty of the creation, which is more plainly to be observed in their extensive celestial tour, than our confined circuit.

In the year 1680, the inhabitants of the earth were greatly alarmed by the appearance of a blazing comet, which they expected would set the world on fire. Sir Isaac Newton calculates that this comet moves at the rate of 800,000 miles an hour, and in its nearest approach to the sun, is ten thousand times hotter than red-hot iron. Dr Olbers calculates that this comet will not appear again until the year 2000, and perhaps not then.

The comet which is expected at the present time is comparatively small; it is called Enke's comet, from the name of a German astronomer who discovered it.

The royal astronomer of Prague, David, says that it may be seen at its first appearance, by the best telescope, in the sign Pices, and will for a time set with the sun. This comet will not interfere with the earth, until the law of *gravitation* is suspended and destroyed.—*Great Falls Journal.*

MOTION OF WAVES.

There is a curious optical deception attending the alternate elevation and depression of the surface of a liquid. The waves thus produced appear to have a progressive motion, which is commonly attributed to the liquid itself. When we perceive the waves of the sea apparently advancing in a certain direction, we are irresistibly impressed with the notion, that the sea itself is advancing in that direction. We consider that the same wave, as it advances, is composed of the same water, and that the whole surface of the liquid is in a state of progressive motion. A slight reflection, however, on the consequences of such a supposition, will soon convince us that it is unfounded. The ship which floats upon the vaves is not carried forward with them; they pass beneath her, now lifting her on their summits, and now letting her sink into the abyss between. Observe a sea-fowl floating on the water, and the same effect will be seen. If, however, the water itself partook of the motion which we ascribe to its waves, the ship and the fowl would each be carried forward, and would have a motion in common with the liquid. Once on the summit of a wave, their motion would be as if they were propelled on the calm surface of the lake. Or if once in the valley between two waves, there likewise they would continually remain, the one preceding and the other following them.—*Genius of Temperance.*

ANECDOTE.

The following is found in an ancient history of Connecticut. Soon after the settlement of the town of New Haven, several persons went over to what is now the town of Milford, where, finding the soil very good, they were desirous to effect a settlement. But the premises were in the peaceable possession of the Indians, and some conscientious scruples arose as to the propriety of dispersing and expelling them. To test the case, a church-meeting was called, and matters were determined by a solemn vote of that sacred body. After several speeches had been made in relation to the subject, they proceeded to pass votes; the first was the following: "Voted, that the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof." This passed in the affirmative. And, "Voted, that the earth is given to the saints." This was also determined like the former, *mem con.* 3d, "Voted, *we* are the saints." Which was passed without a dissenting voice, the title was considered indisputable, and the Indians were soon compelled to evacuate the place, and relinquish the possession of the rightful owners.

An Old Coat. — A spendthrift, who had nearly wasted all his patrimony, seeing an acquaintance in a coat not of the newest cut, told him he thought it had been his great-grandfather's coat. "So it was," said the gentleman, "and I have also my great-grandfather's land, which is more than you can say."

Postscript. — George Selwyn once affirmed in company, that no woman ever wrote a letter without a postscript. "My next letter shall refute you," said Lady G. Selwyn soon after received a letter from her ladyship, and after her signature, "P. S. Who was right now, you or I?"

Sportsman and Conquerer.

THESE Horses will stand the ensuing season, at the Ten Hills Stock Farm, in Charlestown, two and a half miles from Boston, on the Medford turnpike; for particulars, see late Nos. of the New England Farmer, and Bills. They are confidently recommended to the public by the subscriber. SAMUEL JAQUES.

Ten Hills Stock Farm, May, 1832.

Sportsman's get may be seen on the farm.

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